

Our mission is to show people how, not to criticise them.
And if they will not be shown—it is their misfortune, not ours.
The only chance any fellow should want is the chance to make himself useful.—Mahr's Messenger.

SAN FRANCISCO ROTTEN ALL THE WAY THROUGH

Amazing Amount of Corruption Un- earthed by District Attorney He- ney and Detective Burns.

Indictments Against Bribe Givers as Well as Bribe Takers— Sixty-five True Bills Against Ruef.

San Francisco, March 20.—The long-looked-for indictments in the municipal graft cases were returned tonight. Shortly before 6 o'clock the grand jury filed with Presiding Judge Coffey of the su-

Ruef the "Go-Between."

"Ruef acted as broker and agent," he continued, "between the corporations and the board of supervisors in all matters involving the granting of privileges from the city fathers."

Burns denied that he had been ordered to investigate Ruef, but he did not declare that it might take an entire year to complete the work that he and Hency would be doing. He said that "if that every department in the city government would be thoroughly investigated."

He said that he had been at Ruef's camp today. Following a long conference with his attorneys this morning Ruef de-

Ruef the Boss Briber.

Of the indictments returned today, sixty-five are against Abraham Ruef, former political boss of San Francisco, charging him with conspiring with supervisors to grant franchises to the United Railroads, the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, the San Francisco Electric company and the so-called price fighting "trust. Ten are against T. V. Gentry, the supreme court clerk, for his custody of Elisor Biggs, the St. Francis hotel and his attorneys appeared before the supreme court today to ask for a writ of habeas corpus. The application for a writ making Sheriff O'Neill, custodian of the political boss, be dismissed. This was granted. It is not known whether Ruef will appear before the supreme court and sought to have their former action quashed and the writ of habeas corpus granted.

The court took the matter under consideration.

Names of Supervisors. The board of supervisors is composed of the following: James L. Gallagher, an attorney; Charles H. Hensley, a farmer; and a committee of the board. During Mayor Burns' visit to the city, the board was in session in Washington on the Japanese school matter. Gallagher was acting mayor.

Of the sixty-five counts of bribery against the defendants, the first 17 are based upon the granting of the over-the-road franchise to the United Railroads immediately after the election of 1906. Seventeen are based upon the money alleged to have been spent by the gas companies in the same year to fight against a 5-cent rate; thirteen refer to the passing of money by the Home Telephone company to obstruct the passage of a 5-cent rate; and the remaining 35 are based upon the defendants' alleged participation in the real estate business and the creation of a number of buildings.

W. W. Sanderson held a lucrative position with a firm of wholesale grocers in Chicago, and resigned to accept a commercial position shortly afterwards. About three months ago he went to Arkansas for his health.

Sam Davis, a drummer and a member of the local Democratic club, is chairman of the light committee.

Edward J. Walsh, foreman in a shoe

bid of \$25,000 and which it has been declared was worth at least \$1,000,000, and which defendants are based upon the alleged bribing of the supervisors by Ruess to grant fight permits only to the so-called fight trust of this city, which is composed of Eddie Graney, Morris Levy, James Coffroth and Willis Brigg. It is further alleged that the money was to be paid to him by hand by Ruess.

According to Henry Z. Burns, was the agent and broker between the public and the manufacturers of the various typewriters, adding machines, calculators, and other office machines. He was also a supervisor, and a sort of general distributing agent for all who desired the privilege of selling these machines.

The indictments against Halsey charge the agent of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. with having bribed fourteen members of the board of supervisors to refuse the rival company franchises.

Patrick M. McGushin, prior to his election was a saloon keeper. He was also a piano finisher and polisher and a union member.

Max Mamlock was an electrician. After his election he became engaged in the automobile business.

Enormous Bail Bond.—Judge Coffey fixed the bail at \$100,000 on each indictment, or a total of \$650,000 for Ruel and \$100,000 for Halsey. The latter was released on \$50,000 cash and \$50,000 in bonds. The bonds were given by Sabin, formerly president of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company, and by Charles Boxton, a prominent trader in California.

Charles Boxton is a dentist by profession and a member of the board of supervisors for the last seven years. He was born in the Philippines and was prominent in the movement to colonize the Philippines by the United States in the California volunteers.

Michael W. Coffey was a back driver for the California state highway department. He is the youngest member of the board of supervisors. He formerly held a clerical position in the state highway department.

John J. Furey was a blacksmith prior to becoming a member of the board. He was appointed by Mayor Schmitz some two years ago. J. J. O'Neill and O. A. Twelme were appointed by Mayor Schmitz some two years ago. Three are not mentioned in the alleged bribes.

Several Confessions.

The indictments returned today followed the clever and indefatigable work of the grand jury. The grand jury has been given a list of fourteen supervisors, of whom

received \$1,000 each and one \$15,000, in the form of cash, and the other two big four of the fight trust, the indemnity charge that \$500 was given to each of the four, and the other two big four \$9,000, although a fund of \$20,000 was to have been collected for Ruff.

Gas Company Deal.

In the alleged deal by which the gas company's contract was secured, the money is charged, was divided among sixteen

The supervisors' sums of \$750 each, received by Gallagher is not known. Besides the \$25,000 bid for its franchise, Ruffel has received \$10,000 from the city. The thirteen of the city fathers the sum of \$2,000, received from the Home Telephone Company, to install their system in this city. In this connection it is noteworthy that the city fathers of the city of Halsey have also taken \$5,000 each from Halsey

Only the Beginning.

Assistant District Attorney Hency stated that while today's indictments was "the beginning of the end of Rief," it was "the beginning of the end of the public works exposing the municipal corruption in San Francisco."

Community from prosecution. The superintendent of the city and county jail, Hickey and Burns from 11 o'clock morning until after midnight and made the first arrests on bribery, corruption and corruption. It was largely on this information that today's indictments were returned and the public works to follow. Furey was examined today, but George Duffy, formerly a supervisor of the public works, has not yet been called.

All Want Immunity.

The evidence in the indictments filed against the defendants is so circumstantial that the jury may believe it, but for the present will remain secret, is absolutely conclusive and as perfect as the evidence in the case of the men with which I have been connected. The bribery, corruption and graft in the municipal government of this city is so simply astounding and almost unbelievable, it far surpasses the hoodlums cases of the past, and the present are said to prevail. While neither Hency nor I have been indicted, the supervisors were promised immunity from prosecution if they confessed, it is practically certain that they will be proceeded against. In order to convict the bribe-givers, who Hency and Burns do not intend to confess, it is almost apparent that no attempt will be made to prosecute the supervisors. This will give such information as it may have.

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THE END OF THE LINE, 1941. THE END OF THE LINE, 1941. THE END OF THE LINE, 1941.